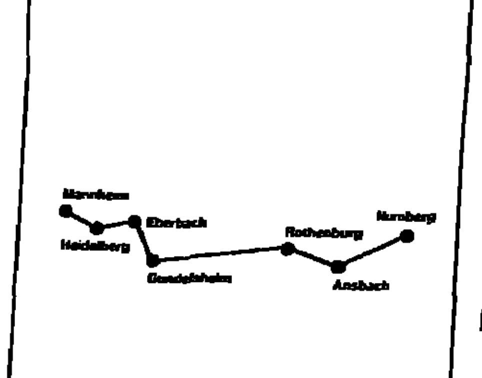


Routes to tour in Germany

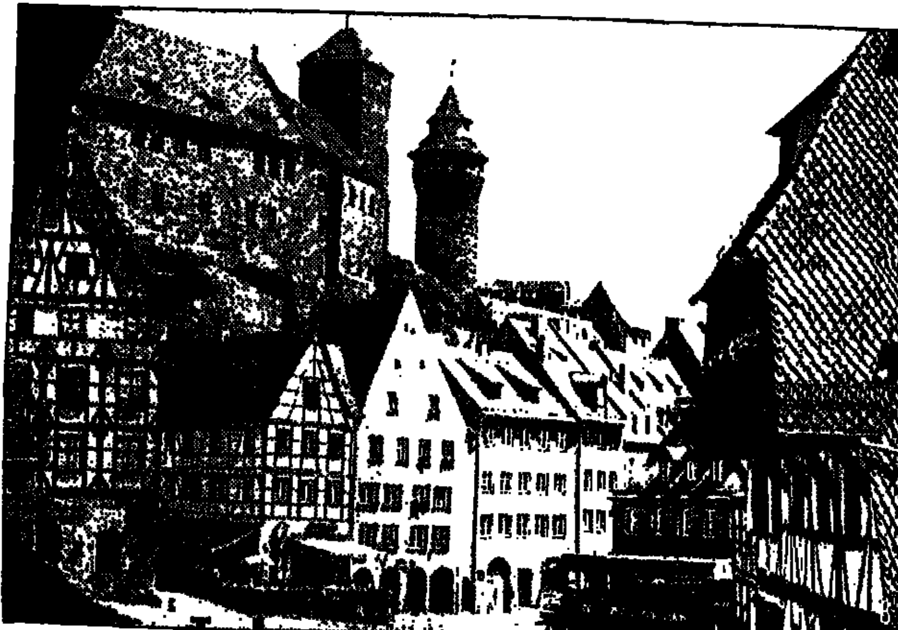
The Castle Route

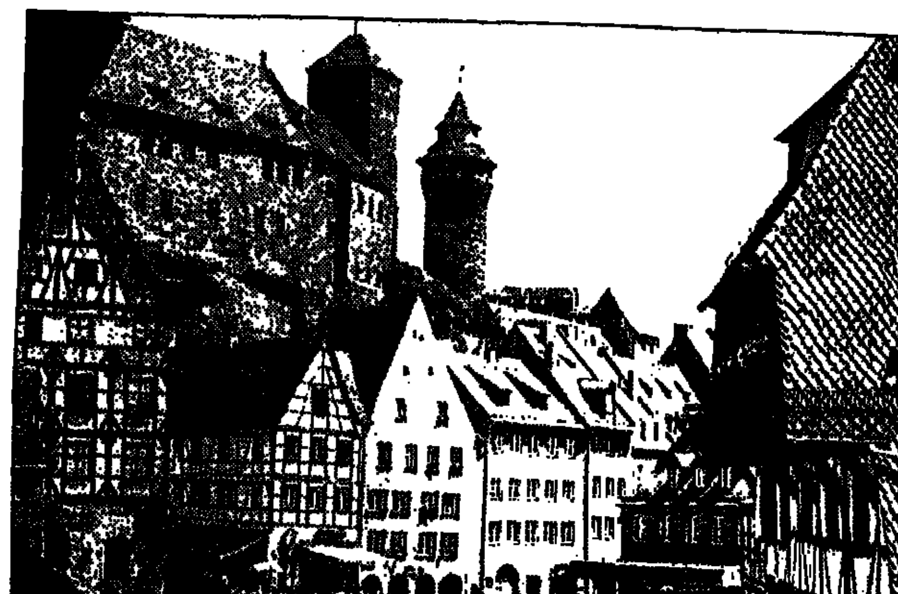


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Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.









1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
2 Heidelberg
3 Nuremberg
4 Rothenburg/Tauber



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 1 November 1987
Twenty-sixth year - No. 1297 - By air

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Uncertainty follows Shultz mission to Moscow

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Might George Shultz have saved himself the trouble of speeding through the Russian fog by overnight express? What seemed the start of a lap of honour for the US Secretary of State and his Soviet hosts ended in stalemate.

No one is now certain when, where or even if, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov will hold a third summit meeting. There is equal uncertainty when and how headway will be made on disarmament.

Nato Foreign Ministers, meeting in Brussels, had difficulty in achieving the diplomatic feat of acknowledging Mr Shultz's account of his Moscow talks as having been a success.

[illegible] for a failure?

The outcome can neither be classed as a failure nor a success. But the talks brought international opinion back down to earth. Normalisation of ties between the two superpowers is a daunting task and not a something to be managed between one conference and the next. Disarmament is also a slow process.

Mr Shultz, who is fond of simple formulas, felt until recently that agreement on medium-range missiles was at arm's length. He now feels the threshold to an agreement has been reached, which may just be more encouraging by a whisker.

The Europeans can have grounds for confidence over the double zero solution, where most progress was made in Moscow.

In the general disappointment, two important points went almost unnoticed.

First, the two sides agreed that the medium-range missile agreement, which German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher says is all but ready to sign, is not to be linked to agreement on SDI.

So it can be settled in advance, whereas agreement on America's strategic defence initiative may be a very distant prospect.

Second, and this is the new development, the INF Treaty has been relieved of the leaden weight of having to be signed at a superpower summit meeting.

Agreement on this point has brought the dismantling of medium-range missiles and a first step in the direction of nuclear disarmament back down to earth, making it subject solely to negotiating skills.

This distinction is important because for mysterious reasons, the circumstances have changed in recent weeks.

The main hurdle to Moscow and Washington not agreeing on a third summit deadline has seemed in the past tobe disarmament. Now it seems that missile experts are running way ahead of political deadlines.

Negotiators have scaled all manner of hurdles and are well on their way to reaching a conclusion in other disarmament categories.

On intercontinental ballistic missiles, which come in the strategic category and are to be halved at one first fell swoop, the West says there is movement on ceilings for individual categories.

An encouraging sign here is context is that the Americans and the Russians reached top-level agreement in Moscow on spring 1988 as a tentative deadline.

US and Soviet leaders seem determined to ban chemical weapons and are evidently inching toward each other on SDI.

Moscow has so far resolutely stymied any final agreement on long-range missiles with reference to SDI. This, incidentally, is a ploy that enables the Kremlin to cancel a summit at will — or doom it to failure.



Meeting in Berlin

Former Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (left) and former Washington Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Berlin for an Aspen conference in the Reichstag building. Behind them is the US ambassador in Bonn, Richard Burt. (Photo: dpa)

If, in contrast, Mr Gorbachov is ready, willing (and able) to visit Mr Reagan, the latest developments would appear to make an SDI compromise feasible.

It would peg American SDI research as firmly as possible to the ground while otherwise relying, where Soviet hopes were concerned, on President Reagan's successor starving SDI of cash.

Another sign that the superpowers are not marking time on disarmament is the agreement reached in Moscow on the Bundeswehr's Pershing 1A missiles.

The Soviet Union withdrew its latest demands on this point and was reassured in return of a deadline by which the missiles were to be dismantled.

Yet despite Soviet urging, agreement on this point is not to form part of the main text of the INF Agreement.

This arrangement enables the Bonn government to continue to ring its own praises by claiming to have made a substantial contribution toward the double zero solution by dispensing with the Bundeswehr's Pershings.

These points all testify to the desire of both superpowers to disarm. Problems evidently arise in connection with their mobility, not to say ability to come to lasting political terms.

Why has this entered the picture now? What explanation is there for the strange pause Mr Gorbachov has taken before writing to Mr Reagan about a summit meeting?

Mr Shultz was unable to give a clear answer in Brussels.

Yet while Mr Reagan sounded his old note of unyielding strength in Washington, Mr Shultz was unstinting, behind closed doors in Brussels, in his praise of Mr Gorbachov and how he had got on with the Soviet leader in Moscow.

The inference must surely be that Mr Gorbachov himself is felt to be a man of goodwill in his quest for peace but that it is less clear than ever how far he is hampered in his foreign policy by domestic constraints.

The conclusion to be drawn must surely be to smooth Mr Gorbachov's summit path to Washington as far as America and the West are able to do so.

The Soviet leader will want to appear with an equal superpower billing at this away fixture — and not as a visitor from the East Bloc backwoods who is being allowed to feast his eyes on the Golden West.

Thomas Meyer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 26 October 1987)

Africa looms high on the Bonn foreign-affairs agenda

German foreign policy is turning towards Africa again. Late in October, German ambassadors in Africa met in Dakar, Senegal; and this month, Chancellor Kohl is to visit Kenya, Cameroun and Mozambique.

The meeting in Senegal was chaired by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They discussed Africa and what various developments mean for German foreign policy.

Herr Genscher took the opportunity to visit Angola for a day and a half.

The left-wing government in Luanda, with military support from Cuba and the Soviet Union but under heavy pressure from the rival Unita movement, plays an important role, by backing Swapo, in the conflict over Namibia and South Africa.

Protracted US bids to bring about a Cuban withdrawal from Angola have so far failed, which is why Herr Genscher feels direct talks in Luanda are important.

On 15 November Chancellor Kohl will make his first official visit to Africa. Accompanied by leading German businessmen he is to visit Kenya, Cameroun and Mozambique.

Mozambique, a "front-line" state in southern Africa, is the East African communist counterpart to Angola, Herr *Genscher's port of call in West Africa.*

Relations with South Africa are bound to play a crucial role in issues discussed during the Chancellor's visit.

In terms of protocol the highlight of Bonn's African activities will be Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker's March 1988 state visits to Mali, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

It will be Herr von Weizsäcker's first official visit to black Africa as head of state (he has already paid Egypt a state visit).

These tours will mark the end of a period of diplomatic activity in which Bonn has dealt mainly with South Africa and Namibia and largely left the remainder of the continent to the Minister in charge of development aid.

In Chancellor Kohl's 17 March 1987 government policy statement Africa was

Continued on page 2

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■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Mitterrand visit marks anniversary of Franco-German peace treaty

President Mitterrand's state visit to the Federal Republic was one of a series of celebrations culminating next January in celebrations to mark the silver jubilee of the Franco-German friendship treaty.

A Franco-German summit meeting to be held in Karlsruhe in November will continue a longstanding tradition of bilateral consultations.

Looking back over the past 25 years, Paris and Bonn both sense a fundamental change.

The verdict on a quarter century of Franco-German cooperation will vary, depending on the yardstick applied.

By past standards it can only be favourable. A war in which France and Germany are enemies is no longer conceivable.

That is less the result of a treaty than a consequence of history. Europe as a whole was the loser of the Second World War.

Erstwhile great powers are now only medium-sized powers and have no choice but to join forces if they are to hold their own in a world predominated by superpowers.

Yet their joint venture, the European Community, would not have been launched had it not been for Franco-German reconciliation in the 1950s.

The 1963 Elysée Treaty set the seal on Franco-German reconciliation. It failed, much to the chagrin of both signatories, to give European integration a fresh fillip. If anything, it had the opposite effect.

What it did accomplish was to oblige the two sides to remain on talking terms, which was most beneficial at times when that was easier said than done.

This was, for instance, the case when General de Gaulle pursued his "empty chair" policy at the EEC, pulled France out of military cooperation within Nato and vetoed Britain's bid to join the Common Market.

The closeness of Franco-German consultations is a unique phenomenon and deserves not to be underrated even though talks may largely be considered routine.

Cooperation extends far beyond "summit meetings" and is now firmly established as including constant policy coordination by Ministry officials in the two countries.

This is a firm foundation that will weather the storms of political turmoil and take even serious political upsets in its stride.

So there are sound reasons for celebrating the silver jubilee of the Franco-German friendship treaty next year.

That isn't to say that we may forget the many failures that have occurred over the past 25 years.

By the terms of the May 1963 preamble, which stipulated "close partnership between Europe and the United States" and "joint defence within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance," the Bonn Bundestag transformed the Elysée Treaty into the exact opposite of what General de Gaulle had envisaged.

That was why the defence-related provisions of the treaty, involving coordination of strategy and tactics, manpower exchange and arms cooperation, were a dead letter for 20 years.

This is a point that must not be forgotten, especially in view of the joint



"defence council" recently agreed but still a vaguely-worded project.

Former French Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet drew up in *Le Figaro* a list of Franco-German projects either abandoned or considered to have been a failure.

It ranges from plans of old for a joint battle tank to the failure to provide a link between videotex systems: France's *Minitel* and Germany's *Bildschirmtext*.

It includes company mergers that failed to come about and joint space research projects that are making slow headway.

The two countries are also drifting apart at deeper strata of society, which is probably even more important than these individual failures.

While the Federal Republic has been increasingly transformed into a democracy motivated by movements, the strictly representative French system with its succession of political elites is still hardly affected by such trends.

While there is increasingly widespread scepticism in Germany about modern technology France is engaged in strenuous efforts to make sure it doesn't lose touch with the pace of international high tech development.

One reason why the debate does not extend beyond people directly interested is that proficiency in German is declining in France and proficiency in French is certainly not on the increase in Germany.

Fine words will not remedy this state of affairs even though the Germans, who are not exactly inundated in eloquent speeches by their politicians, may have welcomed what President Mitterrand had to say.

But actions must follow the fine words. Otherwise the growing tiredness with Europe may well be followed by a decline in enthusiasm about Franco-German ties.

Neither side will find this easy. Bonn, for instance, has in recent years turned a deaf ear to French appeals for closer cooperation in monetary or research policy.

Paris in turn may have taken major steps in military cooperation, but where the nuclear deterrent is concerned, operational area problems that weigh heavily on the Germans are still unsolved.

This is arguably due in part to rivalry between a conservative government and a socialist head of state.

In politics concessions invariably have a price that must be paid in one form or another, and no matter how close their friendship may be, this principle remains binding on the international community of which France and the Federal Republic form a part.

Günther Nonnenmacher

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 October 1987)

African issues

Continued from page 1

said to be an "important field" of German foreign policy activity.

He said the African states need German support if they are to solve their own problems.

Africa already accounts for 40 per cent of German development aid. Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher will point out that this aid will continue to be aimed at boosting the economic and political independence.

African efforts to improve economic framework conditions by means of structural and systematic adaptation are to be lent every encouragement.

It is clear that German visitors will constantly be confronted with the oppressive foreign debts that hamper further African development.

Bonn is well aware of this problem but expects African countries to appreciate financial conditions and circumstances in the industrialised world.

Bonn experts note German readiness to lend a helping hand on three points in particular:

- in opening markets to African products by dismantling trade barriers,
- in enabling Africa to participate in technology transfer and economic cooperation
- and in cooperation to conserve nature and the environment.

Herr Genscher, Herr Kohl and Herr von Weizsäcker will of course be constantly called on to explain Bonn's policy toward South Africa.

The Chancellor and his Foreign Minister recently did so in talks with the Zulu leader, Chief Buthelezi, in Bonn.

Their aim is to end racial discrimination as fast as possible by peaceful means and without the use of force.

Bernt Conrad

(Die Welt, Bonn, 17 October 1987)

German and Finnish groups exchange points of view

German-Finnish ties have twice been reaffirmed at a high level in Helsinki.

The executive committees of the German-Finnish Society, the third-largest association of its kind in the Federal Republic, with 9,000 members, and the Finno-German Association, with 4,700 members, conferred on intensification of what are already effective cultural relations.

Five members of the Bonn Bundestag, members of the German-Finnish parliamentary group, exchanged views with members of the Finno-German parliamentary group in the Eduskunta, or Finnish Parliament, and dealt with detente policy.

They came the full circle by agreeing with representatives of the two friendship societies, which maintain excellent intergovernmental ties in their spare time, to collaborate more closely.

The reason why this is a fairly straight-forward move between Finns and Germans is that, as President von Weizsäcker's state visit to Finland showed two years ago, the two states have more in common than they do differences.

The Finnish parliamentarians were pleased to hear what their German counterparts (two Christian Democrats, two Social Democrats and one

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Free Democrat) had to say — and not out of courtesy, but out of conviction.

It was that the policy of detente supported by earlier and present Bonn governments and lent crucial backing by the Finns, is now bearing fruit — 15 years after CSCE preparatory talks began and 12 years after the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords was signed.

In comparison with what continue to be difficult problems of effective disarmament provisions, a German-Finnish problem that has preoccupied the representatives of Finnish cultural life and industry for years can be fairly easily solved in time.

It is more German-language teaching at Finnish senior schools and universities.

The representatives of the friendship societies and the parliamentarians agreed to cooperate closely by boosting educational exchanges between schools, which already work well.

A wide range of cordial ties have existed between Finns and Germans since the days of the Hanseatic League and especially since the Reformation.

So it is hardly surprising that until the end of the war German was by far the most widespread foreign language in Finland.

But an educational reform 20 years ago promoted English so effectively at German's expense that leading representatives of Finnish cultural life and industry say the figures are alarming.

This year only 610 of the roughly 30,000 Finnish school leavers who passed university entrance exams had German as their first foreign language — 28,000 opted for English.

This must be remedied. And it soon will be.

On the basis of 32 German-Finnish local authority twinning arrangements, educational exchange and, with it, the opportunity of practising German, is to be given a boost.

The German-Finnish parliamentary group in the Bundestag is to support the friendship societies in this move, thereby continuing the Spirit of Helsinki — in the cultural field.

Siegfried Löffler

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 6 October 1987)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

CDU and CSU reluctant participants in a debate about strategy

The two conservative union parties, the CDU and the Bavarian-based CSU, are going through a time of soul-searching caused by a series of bad *Land* elections and a difference of opinion on where the voters are who should be won over. The CDU is producing strategies designed to capture middle-ground voters. The CSU says this will only alienate the voters of the right. Here, Konrad Adam looks at the state of the political play for *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The conservative union is responding to party-political soul-searching on strategy as if it were a far-from-necessary evil.

Some leading politicians in the CDU and CSU are even saying that the discussion is superfluous and damaging.

Chancellor Kohl, who is also the CDU chairman, says that whatever happens, party policy must be clear and unambiguous.

The fact that discussion is taking place reflects the difficulties facing a people's party when it tries to consolidate its internal structure through compromise and, at the same time, create a sufficiently distinct external image to attract new voters.

The party's hesitation in establishing a clearer platform is rooted in concern that the people's party could degenerate into an ideological enterprise.

As such a transformation could result [illegible] in a loss of votes the party leadership is not keen on a fundamental discussion on party strategy.

The question is whether its disinclination in this respect is not exaggerated and whether a balance still exists between loyalty to convictions and pragmatism.

Does the conservative union still meet the demands of political issues, demands which Max Weber felt politics should serve.

It often seems as if the party is only willing to adopt an unambiguous stance when decisions are taken on issues of secondary importance.

It responds promptly and reliably, for example, to issues such as motorway toll-charges or border compensation regulations for German farmers, but has difficulty in finding equally prompt and conclusive responses to elementary questions relating to national security.

As the party of the centre it purports to be it is making extremely heavy weather of getting its centrist bearings.

If, in line with advice given by CSU chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, it shys away from trying to gain electoral support via programmes, other "strong points", such as manoeuvrability and a vague "competence", have to be constantly demonstrated in all fields.

It is no coincidence that the conservative union found this easier in the Opposition than in government.

To adapt to political realities, nurture hopes, [illegible] replace [illegible] party-political programmes by *Zeitgeist*, and to foster a generally more low-profile image is a strategy which Opposition parties find easier to pursue.

The Opposition can seek to impress via words and leave the deeds up to the government.

That is why the former feels free to promise a great deal to many people.

The situation changes once it gets into government.

It is then obliged to satisfy the expectations it has aroused: an expensive and disappointing task, which becomes all the more expensive and unthankful the more a varied clientèle insists on the redemption of pre-election promises.

Quantity alone reduces the impact of favours granted.

Once exaggerated obligingness becomes the rule the favours ceases to be something special.

Fringe groups without social opportunities and crisis areas entitled to subsidisation should not turn into a statistical norm.

This, however, is precisely what has happened.

Half of the population, namely the female half, has become a minority, and half the country is reaping the financial benefits of the programme for the improvement of regional economic structures.

The result is that no-one is really satisfied, neither those who are labelled the privileged nor those who feel underprivileged. [illegible]

The fruit of too many good deeds is envy. The more commonplace certain kinds of financial support and relief become, e.g. assistance for the shipyards, thge steel industry or farmers, the lower their impact on voters.

There would appear to be limits to the pursuance of politics on a sales promotion basis, seeking target groups and combing through electoral markets in truly commercial style.

The people's parties should give voters more information on what they intend doing after the election instead of merely giving them an insight into how they intend winning more votes.

In the words of business terminology, more should be done to improve the product itself and *not* just its presentation or marketing.

When asked why they react instead of act and fulfil needs rather than develop and shape new ideas the big parties emphasise the risks involved in adopting an unambiguous stance on controversial issues.

One could counter this argument by referring to a remark made by Lord Palmerston when confronted by the claim that the Greeks, who had just thrown off the Turkish yoke with the Britain's help, were not yet ready for a constitution.

Then they should be given one, said Palmerston, since this is the only way to make a nation ready for a constitution.

As opposed to the democratic politicians today, who present themselves as men of conviction to win elections, Palmerston wanted to win the support of people because he was convinced that his objectives would be beneficial.

Although his course was undoubtedly risky it was not unsuccessful.

Konrad Adam

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 October 1987)

SPD loses big chance to gain from the Barschel affair

The SPD had a great chance of taking advantage of the misfortunes of the CDU in Schleswig-Holstein following the death of the former CDU *Land* Premier, Uwe Barschel, in mysterious circumstances.

But it didn't. It messed its chance up. Whether this was because of clumsiness or wrong strategy is still not clear.

The unusual behaviour of both the Schleswig-Holstein SPD chairman and press spokesman, who apparently knew more about the background to the Barschel scandal than they let on to SPD leader Björn Engholm, has tarnished the SPD's until-now clean image in the affair.

The SPD was also unable to capitalise on the long-lasting dispute within the conservative union over human rights and election strategies.

Since Hans-Jochen Vogel took over as party chairman, the SPD has demonstrated unity and discipline, meticulously fulfilling its Opposition commitments.

Its public image, however, has not improved in the wake of the problems which have dogged conservative parties.

The party is still unable to do more than react and has no really clear alternative to offer.

Buit internal party discussion has been making progress and there has been no sign of a revival of old quarrels. So it seems that, here at least, the SPD has learnt from its mistakes.

It also wants to avoid getting bad headlines. The exchange of ideas is taking place without signs of infighting tendencies.

The party's preoccupation with strategy and tactics has been prompted by the Irsee draft for a new basic policy programme to replace the Bad Godesberg programme.

The associated election analysis pulled no punches in showing what the Social Democrats need to do to get back into government in Bonn.

Even Social Democrats complain that the Irsee paper suffers from its gloomy perspective.

What is more, there is no sign of a bold approach to a social policy which could be classed as suitable for the rest of this century and whose underyling motivation is not the "poverty thesis" promoted during the last general election campaign.

It was the philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker who reminded the SPD that the social state principle had already asserted itself in society and that the SPD should not act as if it has yet to be established.

What is needed today bears very little resemblance to what Social Democrats have postulated for decades in their social policies.

Our society's industrial and social structures are undergoing rapid transformation, which experts refer to as "faults".

A socially orientated party must find answers to this new challenge.

Once these have been found it will be easier to find means of fighting unemployment.

This, however, is the crux of the problem: the electorate does not feel that the Opposition is able to modernise society and the economy.

Although voters may feel that the traditional left-wing party will be better able to socially "cushion" this process it has doubts about its ability to master the new situation.

One of the major findings in the election analysis is that the majority of West Germans do not regard the SPD as a party which is able to pursue a modern and future-orientated industrial policy.

Even assuming the existence of the right policy convincing personalities to forward the arguments would still have to found.

Many people seem to have forgotten that the SPD was in government between 1969 and 1982.

The party is praised for the fact that it shows particular interest in the disadvantaged groups in society, the unemployed, the pensioners and other fringe groups.

The socially better-off, however, and those who seek an optimistic view of the future find that the SPD fails to cater for their needs.

This group is not interested in a prophets-of-doom party.

It is not willing to abandon its hopes for a brighter future.

The question many people ask is which policy fields can the SPD handle better than other parties.

Although opinion polls have shown that the West German population feels that Social Democrats could do a very good job when it comes to guaranteeing old-age pensions and sorting out pensions financing the coalition parties in Bonn are regarded as the best custodians of the interests of the economy.

Voters, of course, could be wrong on this point.

One thing is certain: the SPD must find new slogans to win elections.

The SPD is regarded as competent in the fields of disarmament and environmental protection and, as already pointed out, in fields relating to the socially underprivileged.

Apart from the situation in the *Land* of Hesse, however, the SPD has done pretty well.

The landslide losses of the CDU in the state elections in Schleswig-Holstein and Bremen even raised expectations of a turning point for the SPD.

These favourable circumstances, however, again look shaky in the light of the inconsistencies within the Schleswig-Holstein SPD.

Although the degree of the SPD's involvement in the overall scandal cannot remotely be compared with the dimension of the scandalous activities of the CDU Björn Engholm's clean image has been stained.

Many voters criticise the minor errors made by the SPD more strongly than major errors by conservative parties.

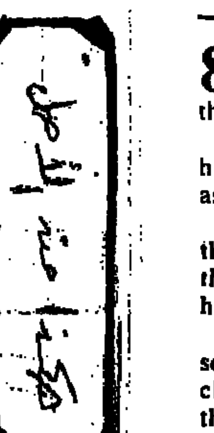
Although the Opposition can try to exploit the weaknesses of the government this is not enough to bring about a trend reversal.

As West German seemed to have turned their backs on absolute majorities, attaching greater importance to some kind of corrective mechanism in the power structure, the SPD also has to restyle its image to appeal to a possible coalition partner.

This partner cannot be found in the "camp" perceived by unimaginative election propagandists.

Helmut Bauer

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 17 October 1987)



■ RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

The late Cardinal Höffner a man who spoke his mind

Joseph Cardinal Höffner, who was the senior Catholic churchman in Germany for 11 years, has died aged 80. He had been ill for some time.

Cardinal Höffner, a basically shy man, made a name for him self as an outspoken defender of Catholic teaching.

He was by no means a predictable advocate of conservative teaching in a secular society. His opinions on contemporary issues were always good for a surprise.

He took the issues as they came and spoke his mind regardless of whatever political party might be offended. So he succeeded in irritating nearly everybody at some time or another.

When he was head of the West German Bishop's conference he angered former Social Democrat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with a pastoral letter criticising the national debt.

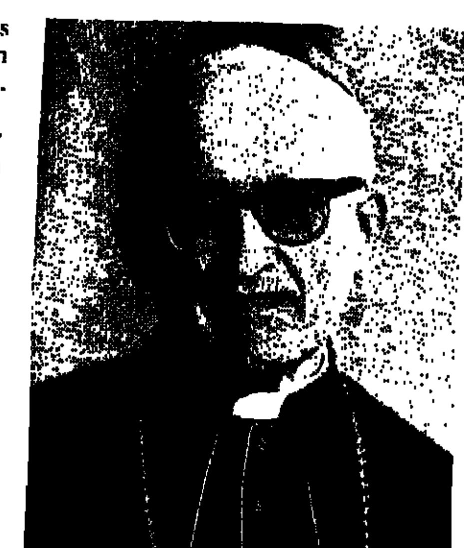
After the Chernobyl disaster, he angered Franz Josef Strauss, the archconservative Bavarian Premier and a strong supporter of nuclear power, by pointing out the dangers of nuclear reactors.

He said Catholics should not vote for the Greens mainly because of their pro-abortion policies. And he criticised Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat successor to Schmidt, for not including new legislation to protect unborn life.

A good pastor is not afraid of the wolf. Cardinal Höffner took this psalm to heart. He was the pastoral voice of the Catholic church for many Catholics during his 11 years as head of the German Catholic Bishops' Conference. He gave up the position shortly before his death.

Cardinal Höffner represented the church in a tenacious, energetic, courageous and joyful manner. But not everybody liked his professorial style or his closeness to the Pope, whose conservative style is not so attractive to the young.

But despite that, he was popular with his pupils. They always called him Father Joseph. He may have found the salutation acceptable from a few people,



Never forgot his background... Joseph Cardinal Höffner. (Photo: Sven Simon)

but all the same it expressed the affection people had for him.

He was born in 1906, the son of a farmer in a south-west German village called Horhausen. The village priest quickly recognised his ability and got him into a Latin grammar school. Cardinal Höffner never forgot or denied his modest background.

After he did his final gymnasium examinations in Trier, he started his theology studies. He later continued them in Rome. He returned with doctorates in theology and philosophy. In 1939, after a spell as a chaplain in Saarbrücken, he became parish priest in Kail an der Mosel.

At the same time he continued his studies in Freiburg which earned him a further doctorate in theology and one in economics. Towards the end of the war he got his habilitation - a qualification for lecturing at a university - at the University of Freiburg.

After the war he taught pastoral theology and christian sociology at Trier. In 1951 he went to Münster on a full professo rship. In 1962 the Pope made him Bishop of Münster. He later moved on to Cologne to become the coadjutor of Cardinal Frings, who he succeeded in 1969.

After the sudden death of Cardinal Döpfner, German bishops elected him in 1976 as head of their conference.

Cardinal Höffner's experience as a professor left a lasting influence on him. He didn't see any need to separate his role as clergyman from his academic interests.

People who knew him well learnt that behind the reserve was a man well capable of offering clerical help.

Höffner, who was the administrator of one of the largest and richest dioceses in the world, was a fighter for Catholic social teaching. His support in the fifties for the introduction of a dynamic pension convinced even Konrad Adenauer in the end.

In the area of economics he often said things which offended conservatives who liked to able to look upon him as one of their own.

On his last South American trip for example, he said he supported the sharing out of land to the poor — even if that meant taking land from large landowners.

On the issue of Third World debt he was just as controversial. As far as he was concerned the poor nations were did not need to pay back their debts if this was unreasonable.

As progressive as he was in the social field, he resisted tenaciously the current *Zeitgeist* within the church. He opposed the removal of celibacy or the readmittance of remarried people to the sacraments.

He never lost his sense for impartiality or for seeing through the applause of opportunists.

He was emphatic about the dangers of nuclear energy. He also put in no uncertain terms that mankind had got a temporary reprieve in which it had to find a solution to the arms race.

He was also forthcoming enough to say that both West and East should stay out of Nicaragua. Something which did not win him many friends left or right.

He often made appearances in front of the microphone at conferences or in television interviews. He usually sat in a distinctive manner, head slightly to the side, arms bent and fingers rotating around each other.

Reinhard Urschel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 October 1987)



Reputation as conciliator... Bishop Karl Lehmann. (Photo: AP)

Now the church goes for youth

A 51-year-old bishop has been *chosen* to succeed the late Joseph Cardinal Höffner as head of the German Catholic Bishops Conference.

Bishop Karl Lehmann is the youngest head of the German church since the war. His appointment represents a change of generation. His predecessor was 80.

In 1985 Lehmann was appointed deputy to the then 78-year-old Cardinal Höffner. On his appointment, he said: "This shows that the older generation is calling on us take on responsibility."

Lehmann's appointment as Höffner's deputy, which was a popular move with many theologans and laymen, was a foregone conclusion after the Pope had made him Bishop of Mainz in 1983.

Lehmann is one most balanced, outstanding theologians in West Germany. In 1962 he got a PhD. And in 1967 he got another doctorate theology with honours. Between 1968 and 1971, he was professor of theology at Johannes Gutenberg University.

After leaving the chair of dogmatic and ecumenical theology at Freiburg for the clerical post in Mainz, he went *on* to justify the faith which his *predecesor*, Cardinal Hermann Volk, had *in him*. Cardinal Volk had recommended him strongly to the Pope as a successor to the Mainz job.

Bishop Lehmann enjoys the reputation of being a man of formidible energy able to bolster the church in Germany. His open, direct style enabled him to come out from the shadow of his predecessor.

He had his first contact with the Bishops' conference in the seventies, when he was called by Volk to the German Bishops' commission on faith.

In 1974 he was called to their international theology commission, where he made substantial contributions to the organization in Würzburg of the common synod of German dioceses.

He served two years as Bishop of Mainz. Then he was appointed Cardinal Höffner's deputy in 1985. A year later the Pope placed him, together with Curia Cardinals Joseph Ratzinger and Augustin Mayer, in the Roman congregation for theological teaching.

In 1976, Lehmann, as a 40 year-old, had already been mentioned as a possible Bishop of Munich. But Ratzinger was appointed. Lehmann is a rarity. He

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Bishop Scharf, a controversial figure, even in retirement

85 year-old Bishop Kurt Scharf remains a controversial figure even though he has been retired for 10 years.

He upset a lot of people when he lent his support to refugees seeking political asylum.

The authorities had turned down their applications and Scharf called on the public to give them a roof over their head if need be.

The protestant church distanced itself from Scharf's position. The church claimed it supported the applications of the refugees but stopped short of breaking the law.

Kurt Scharf was born on 21 October, 1902, into a theological family in Landsberg on the Warthe. He has never been an easy going person. Neither under the Nazis or as a priest in East Germany, did he ever let up.

Under Hitler he joined the Confessional Church. He was to later become one of their best known representatives.

He was later suspended by the Nazis and forbidden to give speeches or to write. They later took him seven times into "protective custody" and went through 15 criminal and disciplinary proceedings. In 1941 he was drafted into the army. This saved his neck.

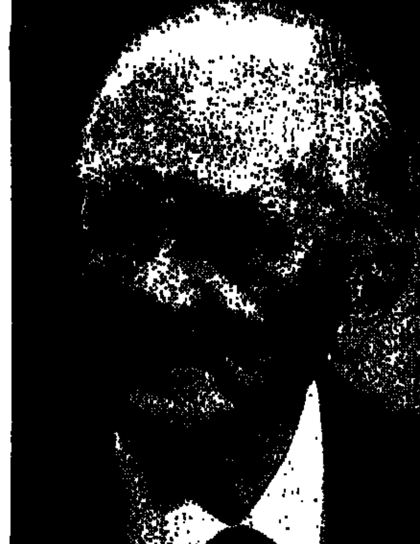
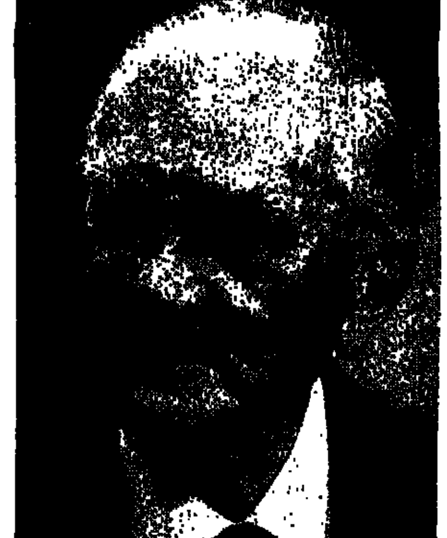
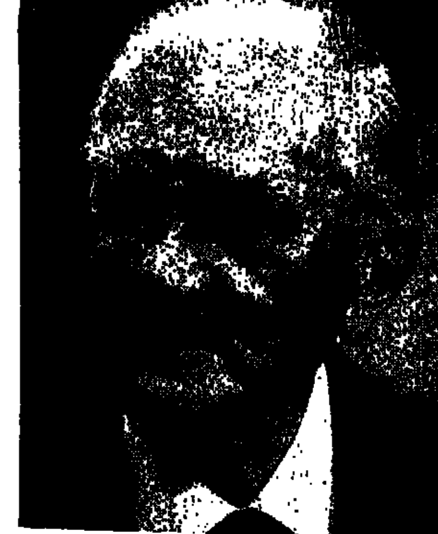
In 1951 he was released from American imprisonment and became Provost of East Berlin. He felt he was needed most of all there.

He wanted to debate the differences of opinion with the communists. He wanted to act as a conciliator between East and West. And he would liked to have seen the church as a platform for discussions involving the whole of Germany.

But the Communist leadership was not interested. They looked upon his indifference to imprisonment as a sign of something sinister. And so in 1958 they brought him before the courts on a currency charge.

At the beginning of the sixties he was elected to the chairmanship of the advi-

Continued on page 8

Suspended by Nazis... Bishop Kurt Scharf. (Photo: dpa)

■ SECURITY

The nation's top policeman warns firms: terrorists ready to strike again

Handelsblatt
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEITUNG

Terrorism and the growing influence of organised crime are the biggest security risk for both business and its top executives, says Heinrich Boge, the head of BKA, the federal criminal investigation department.

In an interview with *Handelsblatt* Boge said: "Without wishing to cause hysteria, many companies must start realising the risks they face and take effective measures to protect themselves."

Ten years after the left-wing terrorist group RAF (Red Army Faction) began its offensive again leading personalities in the judiciary and in industry the problem of terrorism is still underrated in the head offices of the high-risk firms, Boge said. In many cases protection is not given the priority it deserves.

"Firms must do some rethinking and put security much higher in the hierarchy of business priorities."

He urges industry to set up a central organisation to deal with security, thus pooling activities which were previously carried out at regional level.

The BKA would then have a competent point of contact.

"This would facilitate communication considerably and improve the organisation of preventive measures," Boge stressed.

Boge is convinced that this kind of more efficient cooperation and a greater awareness of existing risks in industry would have at least prevented some of the numerous arson and bomb attacks as well as cruel murders committed in the past.

In this connection he referred to the reaction of the Adler textiles company as "absolutely unacceptable".

Following several fire-raising attacks on its fashion markets, for which the independent feminist terror organisation *Rote Zora* claimed responsibility, the company finally gave in to the arsonists' demands for a revocation of planned dismissals in the company's South Korean branch *Flair Fashion*, the permission of works council elections and an appreciable increase in wage levels.

As Boge put it: "The overriding principle in the fight against terrorism is not to agree to blackmail. This case, however, almost invites other to try their luck."

The head of the BKA is worried that the success of blackmailers in this particular case might trigger a whole series of similar attacks on other firms.

"If similar attacks do occur," Boge explained, "such behaviour will have to share the blame."

The situation is "particularly serious", he added, since terrorists take advantage of every possible controversial issue to establish their "blackmailing chains".

As long as the company can be brought into ill repute the terrorists will try to put them under pressure.

"This ranges from the Third World and South Africa to the asylum problem and the nuclear power reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf," Boge pointed out.

What is more, although groups such as the *Rota Zora* claim that they only use violence against objects they also accept the risk that people might be killed during their attacks.

The shooting of the Federal Administrative Court judge Günter Korbmann, for example, who was probably shot and wounded in the street by members of the "Revolutionary Cells", is the kind of thing that could happen any time to a top-level representative of industry.

According to the information gathered at the BKA, the structure of the West German terrorist scene is currently divided into three levels.

The top of this hierarchy is the RAF (commando level), a hard core consisting of between 20 and 25 persons.

The RAF has close links with a militant circle, which in its turn recruits support from numerous sympathisers who try to stir up opinion in favour of terrorist objectives.

The BKA classifies the group of terrorists who are already prosecuted and imprisoned and who try to exert an influence via hunger strikes etc. as a further factor in the terrorist hierarchy.

Revolutionary Cells carry out relatively independent operations in small groups of five to seven persons with a "clean" civilian cover.

In the broadest sense the women in the *Rota Zora* group also belong to this radical circle of what could be called "sparetime" terrorists.

Finally, the BKA views the various autonomous groups as a large and undogmatic block capable of carrying out large-scale operations with a varying number of participants.

This group is thought to be responsible for a large number of arson and bomb attacks.

The biggest danger, however, still comes from the RAF.

According to crime investigators this terrorist group works along remarkably disciplined lines with clearly delineated objectives.

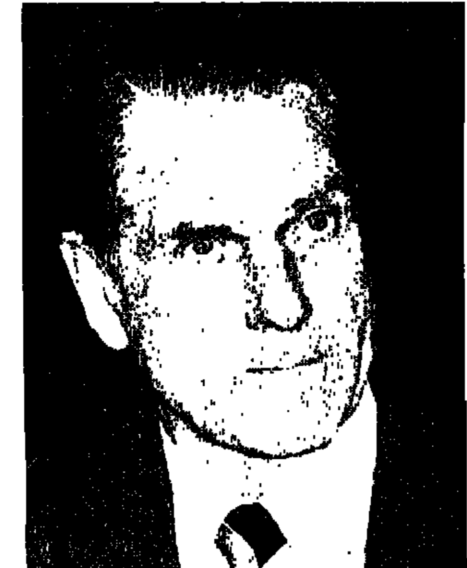
Boge: "As an antiimperialist organisation it then poses a lethal threat to businesses as soon as it becomes publicly clear that these firms are involved in activities touching on the political, military and industrial fields, i.e. in the nuclear energy industry, electronics, space travel, computer sciences or laser and gene technology."

Ponto or Schleyer were in reality the victims of a kidnapping via which it was hoped to achieve certain terrorist goals.

"In the eyes of the RAF", Boge stressed, the murders of Zimmermann, Beckurts and von Braunmühl were executions of representatives of imperialism.

"Beckurts did not die because he worked for Siemens. He was murdered because a connection was seen between Siemens and the Eureka project."

Security authorities throughout Europe have noticed an expanding network of connections between the activities of individual national terror organisations.



Security needs to get higher priority... Heinrich Boge. (Photo: Poly-Press)

The BKA, for example, concluded that there was close collaboration between the RAF and the French terrorist group *Action directe* after the Ernst Zimmermann case coincided with the case of the French general René Audran.

The RAF is also connected with the Red Brigades in Italy, the Combatant Communist Cells in Belgium or the Grapo in Spain via its ideological basis, its selection of targets, its logistic structure and an exchange of documents.

There has been no conclusive evidence up to now of an exchange of terrorists.

Nevertheless, there are indications of cooperation during certain terrorist operations.

Following the arrest of leading members of the *Action directe* in Orleans assumptions that French terrorists had been active in the Federal Republic of Germany and vice versa were confirmed.

As Boge explained: "We understood a lot more" after this arrest.

"We do not want to create panic or hysteria," Boge reiterated, "but we must remain on our guard.

"The risk is still too great and the threat too obvious. For industry this means: they must create a healthy sense of risk, which not only has a responsive but above all preventive effect."

The security of industrial enterprises is not only jeopardised by terror.

Boge feels that organised crime is one of the greatest challenges of the future.

"Although this has not yet penetrated into politics, administration or industry," said Boge, "we have had cases of attempts to exert influence. And we are worried that this might gain a foothold."

Boge does not define organised crime as the type of crime practised by an organisation "as symbolised, for example, by the Mafia", but as an hierarchical, well-structured, functional and in many cases international planning and execution of crime, ranging from drug trafficking to the production and distribution of counterfeit money and the "whitewashing" of the tremendous profits which have accumulated via crime.

In Boge's opinion an initial and effective step towards fighting organised crime would be a means of siphoning off these profits of crime, especially from drug trafficking.

Boge: "Although this implies a certain reversal of the burden of proof I am convinced that this is possible in our legal system, especially when drugs are involved."

Rolf Antrecht and Waldemar Schäfer

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 5 October 1987)

■ **PHYSICS**

Nobel Prize for research into superconductors

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Superconductivity takes place when a conducting material loses its resistance to conducting electricity. It is a highly efficient form of conducting electricity and is therefore ideal for any electrical apparatus.

The problem has been that superconductivity takes place best at extremely low temperatures. Now, two scientists have shown how it can take place at significantly warmer temperatures, meaning that its widespread use is a step closer.

For their work on superconductivity, this year's Nobel Prize for Physics has been awarded to the West German physicist Johannes Georg Bednorz and his Swiss colleague, Karl Alexander Müller.

Until now, superconductivity has taken place at usually a little higher than absolute zero (minus 273.15 degrees centigrade or zero on the Kelvin scale).

The availability of substances with superconductive qualities at normal temperatures would represent a far-reaching scientific, technological and economic revolution.

The long-distance transmission of electricity from power plants to users, for example, currently loses forty per cent of transmitted power along the way.

Back in 1911 the Dutch physicist Heike Kammerlingh Onnes was undoubtedly one of the many scientists who pursued the objective which Bednorz and Müller have made a more realisite proposition via their activities at the IBM research laboratory in Rüschlikon near Zurich.

Onnes was the first person to discover the phenomenon of superconductivity in mercury which he had cooled down to a temperature of 4.2 degrees above absolute zero.

He also had visions of extensive technical applications such as highly efficient electromagnets with superconductive cables.

In one decisive respect, however, Onnes, who was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1913, was mistaken: the inability to develop superconductivity at higher temperatures was not due to impurities and material faults.

It took 75 years of arduous basic research efforts in countless laboratories throughout the world before the breakthrough came.

The announcement of this achievement by the physicists Bednorz and Müller in the September edition of the magazine *Zeitschrift für Physik B* in 1986 was a sensation for scientific experts the world over.

Up until then the "record-holder" for roughly fifteen years was a conductor substance consisting of a niobium-germaniun compound, which already demonstrated supraconducting properties at a temperature of 23 degrees above absolute zero.

The new conductor substance discovered by Bednorz and Müller pertains to the category of metallic oxides and is not, as in the case of all previous superconductors, an intermetallic compound.

The new material, a lanthanium-barium-copper oxide, already revealed superconductivity at roughly 30 degrees above absolute zero.

As this discovery meant a fundamental shift of focus from the previous intermetallic compounds to the promising group of metallic oxides the result was an avalanche of new discoveries of other oxide variants.

So-called transition temperatures (at which a substance become superconductive) of between 90 and 100 degrees above absolute zero were measured.

Numerous researchers joined in the scientific quest, for example, the Ruhr University in Bochum and the Karlsruhe Nuclear Rsearch Centre.

The latter organised a special priority meeting of all researchers working on this field in February 1987 in an effort to coordinate further projects.

This pooled resources from inter alia the universities of Giessen, Kiel, Munich and Darmstadt.

At the moment roughly 5,000 scientists are reputed to be searching for new superconductive metallic oxides worldwide.

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to talk of a "revolution in physics" triggered by the research work carried out by Bednorz and Müller.

By mid-February the so-called 77 Kelvin barrier had already been passed, i.e. substances were discovered which already revealed superconductivity at a temperature higher than 77 degrees above absolute zero.

This threshold was chosen as it marks the boiling point of nitrogen (minus 195.8 degrees).

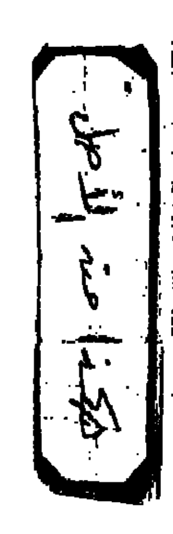
Conductors which are superconductive above this temperature do not need to be kept at this extremely low temperature via the expensive medium of liquefied helium.

Lighter and less expensive nitrogen in liquid form or even liquid air can be used to cool these substances.

This also represented a major stage in the breathtakingly rapid search for more materials with superconductive properties at higher temperatures.

It is now quite feasible that other obstacles, such as problematic material qualities and the basic problem that existing superconductors are unable to

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We're getting warmer and warmer . . . physicists Müller (left) and Bednorz (Photo: AP)

25,812.8 Ohms plus basic concepts and all that

More than 100 years ago, an American called Edwin Hall observed how electricity behaved when a wire conducting electrical current was placed in a magnetic field.

The Hall Effect has become a routine technique for assessing the electrical resistances of differing materials.

Dr Klaus von Klitzing of the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Physics, Stuttgart, winner of the 1985 Nobel Prize for Physics, showed in his work that some basic physics leading on from the Hall Effect had been overlooked.

On the night of 5/6 February 1980 he discovered the Quantum Hall Effect.

Probably from 1990 onwards the international standard for measuring the calibration of a unit of electrical resistance (Ohm) will be the constant discovered by von Klitzing.

Klitzing explained in an exciting and vivid lecture that it had seemed at the beginning his discovery would not meet with wide scientific recognition.

The respected journal *Physical Review Letters* declined to publish his report on his work. Only when Klitzing presented his results to the Brunswick Physics-Technical Federal Institute with an observer from the journal present was the way opened for publication.

The "Klitzing Effect" rapidly became an exciting subject for discussion at congresses. The unit "1 Klitzing" or 25,812.8 Ohms now plays an important role in the exact determination of fundamental constants, but also in nuclear and elementary particle physics.

Klitzing allowed an electric current to flow through a gold band, creating a magnetic field. The flow of electrons in this magnetic field was deflected from its straight course so that the electrons piled up on one side of the gold wire, vertical to the magnetic field and in the direction of the electric current.

The ratio of this voltage, called the Hall Resistance, is in inverse proportion to the number of electrons in the wire, the greater the number of electrons the lower the Hall Resistance.

Many suppositions have been made as to why in a specific magnetic field the Hall Resistance does not increase equally, but is interrupted by glitches placed at strikingly regular intervals.

Observations showed that the spacing of the steps could be predicted, using only one fundamental quantity: Max Planck's constant divided by the square of the charge of the electron.

The entry of Planck's constant into this process indicates clearly that the laws of quantum mechanics are being obeyed.

Electrons in a magnetic field move normally in a circular orbit. When many electrons are crowded together, however, as in the inversion layer of the transistor used by Dr von Klitzing, quantum mechanics predicts that only certain orbits are allowed and only specified numbers of electrons can be included in these orbits.

By tuning his transistor Dr von Klitzing could vary the number of electrons in the inversion layer. As the number of electrons in the inversion layer increases, the Hall Resistance falls.

But when Dr von Klitzing was able to increase the Fermi level (at very low temperatures all the orbits are filled up to a certain energy, known as the Fermi level) the orbit fills up with electrons.

When the Fermi level passes between orbits, the number of electrons, and hence the Hall Resistance, remain constant.

Dr von Klitzing's work will be of fundamental importance to the next generation of computers. His discovery will allow the electronics industry to use a more responsive and simpler method of calibrating electrical resistance in circuits.

Hartmut Wewetzer

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 26 September 1987)

Continued from page 4

sory council of the German Protestant Association. They wanted to keep the unity of the church in both halves of the country intact. But this proved to be a miscalculation. The Communists built the Berlin wall later that year and Scharf was prevented from returning to East Berlin after visiting the West.

He believed for a long time that he would be allowed to return. But even after he was elected as Bishop of the church of Berlin-Brandenurg, which then had jurisdiction for both sides of the wall, he still could not take office there.

He could only do his duties in West Berlin, where he became involved in contemporary problems.

During the student troubles and later the Baader-Meinhof reign of terror during which claimed the life of Drenkmann, the president of the Superior Court of Justice for Berlin, and kidnapped the CDU chairman Lorenz, Scharf condemned violence but declared that he could understand the *motives of the extremists.*

He later visited Ulrike Meinhof in prison, an act which put a great strain on the church and caused many to leave in protest. But he still managed to remain in office which he held until he retired in 1977.

But remained active. He promoted the peace movement and called on young people to refuse the draft.

There has been no other German church leader in recent decades who has been so often involved in political and ecclesiastical controversy.

But despite that he has few political enemies. His friendly affectionate optimistic disposition bordering on naive candour, restrains his missionary tendencies, and disarms his critics. His readiness to help others, despite possible risks, commands respect.

Liselotte Müller

(Mannheimer Morgen, 21 October 1987)

■ **RESEARCH**

Hottest news about the melting glaciers

General-Anzeiger

A German expedition to the Nanga Parbat has returned from Pakistan with some interesting findings on the origins of glacial periods and the as yet unexplained melting of huge glaciers.

The geographer, Professor Matthias Kuhle, from Göttingen, found evidence substantiating his theory that the ice age did not spread from the northern to the southern hemisphere, but vice versa.

Kuhle is convinced that the glacial epoch emanated from today's subtropical mountain regions in Central Asia.

Kuhle has already organised seven expeditions to the Asian highlands, including an expedition to Mount Everest in 1984 and an expedition to the second highest mountain in the world, the K2, in 1986.

He has carried out experiments at altitudes of up to 7,000 metres.

Following his latest expedition, which was equipped with 15 bearers and three jeeps, Kuhle claimed that he had found "incontestable evidence" corroborating his theory.

According to this theory, the entire Tibetan highland region, the Karakorum mountains and the south-west Himalayas except a few peaks and mountain crests were still a vast single network of ice flows between 20,000 and 60,000 years ago and not, as previously assumed, roughly one million years ago.

Kuhle maintains that the now subtropical region was buried at that time beneath a layer of ice up to 1,000 metres thick.

He says kilometre-long moraines of debris pushed together by glaciers, rocks geologically originating from other regions and moved to great heights by glacial movements, and the marks left behind by the huge glaciers bear out his claim that Tibet and its mountains were the nucleus of past ice ages.

It is hoped that new methods will provide more data on the gradual decline of the glaciers.

Such as information on the changes in those crystal structures, for example, which were caused in the unconsolidated rock freed from ice through intensive insulation.

The rock samples brought back from the expedition will be analysed and dated by the geographer Ludwig Zöller from the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg.

Professor Kuhle carried out on-the-spot recordings in Pakistan on the radiation pattern of the sun and of temperatures right up to the ice region.

He says: "Using a remote thermometer, I was even able on clear days to measure how cold or warm it was on the 8,125-metre summit."

Kuhle supports the previously unchallenged thesis that glacial periods were triggered several hundred thousand years ago by the tectonic elevation of the Tibetan highlands to the snowline.

The periodic variations in the sun's radiation, which were confirmed by the Yugoslav astronomer Milutin Milankovitch in 1930, led to a limited period during which temperatures fell by 3.5 degrees centigrade.

This induced large-scale glaciation, Kuhle claims, in the Tibetan highlands.

These white surfaces then reflected 80 per cent of the powerful subtropical insolation back into space without heating up the atmosphere.

The result was a global temperature decrease and the spreading of even more glaciers, which compounded this effect.

As a result the average temperature fell, Kuhle's theory runs, by an average of between 7.5 and 11 degrees.

"This is precisely the temperature range which existed during these ice ages in Northern Europe, Siberia and North America," Kuhle explains.

As soon as normal solar radiation returned the glaciers gradually began to melt from the valley upwards.

Werner H.T. Fuhrmann

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 17 October 1987)

Scientist blames weather, not man, for alpine disasters

A series of avalanches and landslides in the European Alps over the past years with loss of life has been blamed, among other things, on man-made factors such as tree-clearing to make way for ski slopes and ski tows. Now, Professor Michael Richter challenges this man-made theory in the cases in the Italian Alps. Wolfgang Stöckel reports for *Nürnberger Nachrichten.*

Professor Michael Richter, of Erlangen University's geography institute, believes the bad July storms in the Italian Veltlin Valley were due to changed climatic conditions.

Devastating floods ravaged the Veltlin Valley in the Italian Alps and a landslide in the Val Pola near Bormio. There were immediate calls for declaring the area a catastrophe zone.

There were plenty of candidates to be blamed: had officials been sleeping? Were the disasters predictable, the consequence of over-exploitation of nature for ski-runs and road-building?

Professor Richter has examined the weather data and has come up with some astonishing results.

The downpour of rain — Richter bases his findings on data from the weather observation station at Frasco in the upper Verzasca Valley — on both July days was enough "to fill a 150-litre bath with water for every person on earth."

From a statistics point of view volumes of rain water of this order occur only every 4,000 years in the upper Veltlin Valley.

Forty million cubic metres of rock and rubble from the flanking mountains on the Pola Valley hurled 1,200 metres down into the valley, because the heavy rainful had unleashed a natural landslide, which Italian geologists had expected and warned against for the past 15 years.

According to Richter the events in the Val Pola were "predictable but not avoidable."

Richter disputes the theories that the disasters were due to man disturbing nature. In the Veltlin Valley the interference with nature for ski-runs and road-building had been minimal.Little had been seen of of landslides and mud-flows.

Richter wondered why there was such heavy rainful in the region. He supports the theory of a major change in weather conditions. The storms over northern Italy and Switzerland were caused by strong, cool and humid air layers from the south, from the Mediterranean and originating from the Sahara.

The masses of air at differing temperatures whirled together over the central Alps, which built up to release thunderstorms.

This is a new phenomenon for geologists and meterologists alike, air-masses from the north and the south coming into massive conflict with each other.

Richter believes he has found the causes —— the extension of the Sahara to the steppes of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

The sirocco, desert wind, that builds up in the Sahara, now blow further and harder to the southern Alps.

Investigations in Ticino seem to back this. More and more frequently precipitation of sand dust from the Sahara has been seen carried by the sirocco.

The volume of sand measured on 3 April 1987, for example, was estimated to be 500 tons, the cargo-carrying capacity of a 100 rail wagons.

Richter thinks weather linked to natural mountain-forming developments caused the catastophe.

But man is not totally innocent. His interference with nature is causing deserts to spread, as in the Sahara.

Wolfgang Stöckel

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 29 September 1987)

Nobel prizes

Continued from page 8

operate using strong currents or "current densities", will be overcome sooner than many thought possible.

Apart from the obvious advantages of a zero-loss conduction of electricity over greater distances, improvements in the field of superconductivity could lead to more economical electromotors and more efficiently operating generators.

Other possibilities are high-performance magnets for various fields, e.g. suspension railway systems, nuclear fusion reactors, faster computers and even energy storage units, in which electricity not in immediate demand can be stored in an endlessly circulating medium.

Technical apparatus in the field of medicine, such as the new X-ray imaging techniques, will also benefit from the use of superconductive electromagnets.

Rolf H. Simen

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 17 October 1987)

Continued from page 7

rights made up of representatives from shareholders and employees. The Abbe statute invested rights of control in a foundation commissioner appointed by the foundation administrator — today the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Science and the Arts.

For a few years this appointment was taken up by a senior civil servant but for the past four years top management at Schott and Zeiss has had to deal with a professional.

Former Bayer boss Herbert Grünewald has taken on this appointment. He still serves on the supervisory board of the chemicals concern.

Grünewald has to support him two company councils. They are made up a 12-man committee, including elected representatives from the Zeiss workforce and appointments from management in equal numbers.

They do not have "absolute rights" to appoint members of the executive board and confirm the annual balance sheet. But these councils in session under the chairmanship of the foundation commissioner do have a say in all important decision-making processes.

Heinrich Klein, chairman of the Schott board of management, said: "De facto the company council is to all intents and purposes just like a normal supervisory board, with a few minor exceptions."

For Herbert Grünewald, coming from a public limited company, the dignity of being chief controller of Zeiss was a new experience. This was particularly so in determining finance and investment policies.

Zeiss and Zeiss

"There is no representative of capital standing in the background with his hand held out demanding dividends," said finance director Adolphs, pointing out the considerable advantages of the foundation structure. This situation puts him in the position of being able to build up a financial cushioning, at the expense of reported earnings.

But there is a handicap to this advantage; *the foundation alone can generate its* own capital.

Financial director Adolphs, who was originally loaned from Schott to see Zeiss through its crisis, is faced with a special task of coordination. Since both foundations depend on the same kitty, with full legal responsibility, close agreement in business matters is vital.

Although both firms only have business dealings with each other valued at about DM30m for optical glass the boards of management in Mainz and Oberkochen have to keep an eye on each other.

Adolphs said: "Nothing can happen that the other does not know about."

Under these conditions there is little room for Klein and Skoludek to live it up.

Speaking on the guidelines governing major investment Adolphs said: "We would be doing ourselves considerable harm if one of the companies got involved to the tune of hundreds of millons."

The traumatic memories of the crisis that engulfed the camera business still have their effect on foundation managers.

The state government in Stuttgart had to provide a bond of DM60m to make the foundation credit-worthy again. In consultation with the Deutsche Bank the then foundation commissioner, Herbert Hochstetter, with for former AEG financial director Johannes Semler, sent in a watchdog to keep an eye on Zeiss management.

For the Zeiss board of management the right course of action to take was to give priority to the development of top-class products with modern technology that did not have any competition.

Today, for every 100 production hours 70 are devoted to electronics. Zeis Oberkochen regards this as its advantage over Zeiss Jena. "We are differ from Jena in that we concentrate on maximum output in the images in optical systems and in electronic components," Skoludek said, who is looked upon with particular favour by the Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg, Lothar Späth.

Skoludek, who studied chemistry, is not particularly interested in hearing about a Jena complex which old Zeiss hands spread around after they re-established the company in the West. "That's a thing of the past. Jena is a competitor for us just like Leitz, Olympus or Rodenstock," he said.

Hans Otto Eglau

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 9 October 1987)

HORIZONS

Thousands afflicted by the crippling Nullbock syndrome

MANNHEIMER MORGEN

Nullbock is a sort of state of total lack of enthusiasm, a rejection of anything requiring the slightest bit of effort. It is a rising trend. More and more people in their early to middle 20s have "Voll-Bock auf gar nichts."

This is at least the finding of an advice centre of the Diakonische Werk survey in Ludwigshafen. It says that of 1058 people seeking advice last year, about seven per cent had the Nullbock mentality.

At another advice centre run by the city of Ludwigshafen, the proportion is more: an estimated 35 out of about 200 youths.

Peter, 26, wanted to be an animal keeper or a technical drawer but after he left school he almost by accident became an apprentice electrician.

He passed through school without any real distinction and served his time in the Bundeswehr. His first friendship with a woman broke up. At this time he also had a bad motorcycle accident.

Peter remembers that this all caused something to happen to him. He already had an intense hatred of people in authority, a feeling of powerlessness and anger.

"If I hadn't been a bit of a nut, then I might have allowed myself to be pushed back into the system."

He sees no sense in working. "Somehow, something inside me rejects it. I feel exploited, washed out and tired... I've got no interest at all any more."

The example of his father has had much to do with putting him off. Peter said he had just worked and worked. When he had saved the money to buy a house, the mother died. "My father put his entire energy into his dream, and in the end he had nothing. For me that makes so sense."

Peter has had no contact with his father since he was thrown out of home four years ago.

But now Peter wants to come out from his small, isolated world. He says he wants to work; he must work. He puts together a plan every day to get himself used to regular work.

Today, lunch with a therapist is on the agenda. Tonight he goes to meditation. But some weeks Peter spends entirely in his room.

Sometimes he despairs of his meditation and group therapy. "Talking makes no sense. Theoretically everything is all right with me." He has for a long time now got rationally to grips with his problem and had worked through his personal background. But although he has intellectually mastered it, he hasn't been able to emotionally.

He cannot fulfil his dream of changing his trade and job. He gets such a wild and indefinable panic about work and about himself that he finds it difficult even to apply to a job.

"The problem is that I threw in my first job and all my jobs after that. I'm not stable enough." He didn't even manage to get down to the employment bureau. Now he has a pile of debts.

It is several months since he had his last job but had to give up after a few days because of bad headaches.

His is not an atypical case. Dr Hans-Dieter Friebel, head of the Ludwigshafen city advice centre, says conflict with teacher or boss, too little sleep or too much alcohol can trigger off this wish to drop out. Someone who decides to take just one day off work often then decides to take another day off. But these factors alone are not the reason.

Friebel says that many see no sense in *immersing themselves in an achievement-oriented situation for the rest of their days.* Many quote anxiety about the future as a reason, fears of environmental catastrophe or war.

But the roots of this line of thought lie more in family background rather than in social roots. Development of a sense of the value of work doesn't happen in most families, he says. Children grow up demanding things be handed to them. They become lazy.

Young people also come to his centre who have had little love and who are neglected, lonely and embittered.

So what do drop outs expect? Psychologists say one type submits to alcohol and is led by friends. Others work occasionally when they can bring themselves to or until they have enough money.

Yet others remain angry against everything and take to rowdyism. Yet others spend the day in bed doing nothing and listening to music, a condition *which Christl Leiber, of the Diakonische Werk centre,* describes as a state "similar to genuine depression."

The first aim of treatment is to motivate the drop outs to drop back in. The very fact that they take the step of coming to an advice centre is progress in itself, she says. Her priority is then to bring patients out of their isolation. She sees it as important that new job opportunities become available. Also new examples of social groups such as friendship circles.

Friebel wants to know whether in the first place if patients have chosen the right career, if they are discouraged easily, if they have determination. He examines not only the person's environment but also his personality.

Friebel criticises the employment authorities and says they should try to motivate the people and not merely wave bureaucratic papers around. "When young people are really fired up they really are able to bring a lot of energy to bear."

But that all costs time. [illegible] most fragile commodity. Christl Leiber says that people over 30 are generally not able to be integrated. Peter is 26.

Andrea Wehner

(Mannheimer Morgen, 6 October 1987)



Fighting against Nullbock . . . Hey! I want to live!

(Photo: Luke Golobic)

Continued from page 13

an alternative available. But he does not believe there is one. As he says, "the substance is easy to process, durable and relatively cheap."

Gold is in comparison relatively expensive. Many patients cannot afford it. Artificial substances have improved a lot but are still not durable enough. Admittedly there has been progress in the repair work available for small scale treatment. However big repair jobs require new fillings every few years. And it's still possible that artificial fillings release damaging substances, which would really put the whole argument on its head.

What choice do patients then have? At least the experts are unanimous in one respect. With proper care there would be no cavities and fillings would then be superflous.

Ingeborg Pröll-Hölzl

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 8 October 1987)

Allergy to work not as common as thought

A survey has revealed that youth is not as allergic to the idea of work as popular opinion would have it. Only a small minority have a minimum regard for work and a correspondingly high fondness for leisure.

The survey, by the Hans Böckler Foundation, which has trade-union connections, reports an important rider to the finding — it is that the work must be "meaningful".

And it was far more important that "work should be fun" than that there were "nice work colleagues", "good pay", or "promotion possibilities".

Perhaps this explains to some extent why many young people, in spite of the high level of unemployment — for the under 20s it is about 1 per cent less than the percentage as a whole and for the under 25s slightly above the average — don't always take the first job but keep searching and sometimes even decide to wait.

The survey showed that 64 per cent opted for further training. The rest were satisfied with "just work".

Bielefeld social scientist Klaus Hurrelmann has established that for people under 16, the dominating influences in order are school performance, pocket money (34 marks a month on average), finding a girl or boyfriend, and tension with parents.

The greatest problems for the 16-24 year old group according to a Shell study are unemployment — an unchallenged leader — followed by alcohol and then drugs.

A third of young people have "very big" problems coping with work training, pressure to perform and difficulties at school.

Many would be surprised that tension with the parents is rated only lowly as a problem. But it would be wrong to assume that relationships with parents were smooth.

The Shell study says 84 per cent of young people questioned and 78 per cent of the adults confirmed that there are "differences between the generations."

The main criticisms by adults are that: youth has it too good, it is spoiled, immoderate and ungrateful.

To negative attitudes towards young people is exterpolated a concomitant rendering of massive criticism over parents, who are said to have a certain culpability in the sense that they are responsible for the attitudes struck by their offspring; that they spoil them and bring them up incorrectly in that they fail to instil sufficient performance-oriented values.

Many of the young respondents said that adults should live "less inhibited, more spontaneous lives", that they should not think only about material things, should find new ways of living and should relate more to other people.

A serious statistic is the amount of medical drug use. Respondents admit to taking either daily, regularly or occasionally: headache pills (45 per cent); anti-allergy medicines (23 per cent); heart and circulation pharmaceutica (10 per cent); sleeping pills and tranquilisers (9 per cent); and stimulants (6 per cent). Today's tablet users are tomorrow's drug and alcohol users.

Although economically dependent on their parents, young people seem to live quite comfortably. Parents are no longer idolised.

Young people have set up their own type of culture where fashion, consumption and day-to-day kicks were fashioned after their own inclinations and impervious to the contiguous influences of tangental, more traditional customs.

Youth is in a state of elation and the only reason for the blues is thought of the future and what it holds: 46 per cent see the future in black terms.

Their main worry was what they saw as the potential destruction of the environ ment through technology and chemicals. Their second great fear was that unemployment would keep on increasing.

Nine per cent saw their personal future as "dim", 47 per cent looked forward "with confidence" and 44 per cent with mixed feelings.

Shell noted that youth of the 1980s have a greater interest in politics than youth of the 1950s — that is, their parents.

Joachim Huber

(Mannheimer Morgen, 6 October 1987)

HORIZONS

Plan to help foreigners help foreigners: subsidies to create jobs for trainees

Three German cities are taking part in a plan to encourage independent Turkish businesses to take on trainees. The aim is to help young Turks, often disadvantaged, learn from their compatriots. Under German labour laws, small tradesmen and businessmen must be qualified under one or other of the myriad trade and commerce provisions before they are entitled to take on and teach trainees. In some cases, the provisions will waived. Cash support will come from a 3.6 million mark fund provided by the European Community and the cities of Mannheim, Dortmund and Duisburg.

Thirteen independent Turkish businesses in Mannheim have taken on their first trainees. They are in travel bureaus, grocery stores and fashion shops.

The employers are being trained to train the trainees under a scheme designed to create more work for young foreign people. Until now, foreigners wanting to take on staff have often not been able to do so because they have not been able to produce the necessary qualifications.

Tradesmen have to be self-employed to be able to take the examinations for the master craftman's diploma, which allows them to train others.

In Mannheim, Dortmund and Duisburg small foreign businessess will soon [illegible]

In these cities there are 48 firms with trainees included in the three-year project.

The finance required, DM3.6 million, is being provided from various sources. Half is coming from the European Community's social welfare funds. The remaining cash is coming from the cities themselves, the federal states, the Bonn Education Ministry and the Unesco-associated organisation, International Labor Office.

The idea for this project originated from Mannheim social scientist Helga Reindel two years ago. At that time she was heading the *Projekts Mannheim/Weinheim*, a European Community pilot scheme, aimed at helping foreign young people to make the transition from school to a career.

Helga Reindel's experiences in this scheme showed that all the advice in the world was worth little when no trainee places were available.

In many cases foreign young people did not stand much of a chance in the battle in the allocation of trainee places.

Her project was triggered off in her mind after going through the western Mannheim suburbs. As she went through the streets she saw Turkish snack stalls, Italian alteration tailors, Greek pubs and Yugoslav travel offices. This gave her the idea that the infrastructure of foreign firms itself could possibly be opened up for trainee places.

Her Turkish colleague was listened to sympathetically when he put out feelers about such a project among Turkish business people.

The Chamber of Trade and Industry was also impressed by the idea, but it wanted evidence that the foreign firms could fulfill the pre-conditions necessary for establishing trainee places.

None of the firms interested, however, could establish proof that they were qualified to give instruction to trainees.

Furthermore some did not have specialist abilities because the firm had only recently been established or its range of activities was too limited.

The Chamber in Mannheim considered 13 firms as suitable from a technical point of view. The project now has to advise and support the trainees and their instructor-employers.

The foreign business people will be prepared for the craftsman's diploma by the Chamber of Trade and Industry itself. A German and Turkish instructor have been made available to them. They will advise about training over the next three years.

During the course of their training the young trainees will be given additional instruction at a vocational school.

During the project the firms providing training will be advised from the economics point of view by the Centre for Turkish Studies in Bonn. This organisation is, in fact, responsible for overseeing the project overall.

In Mannheim the "Project for further training of foreign businessmen in small firms and support for their trainees," to give the project its full name, is connected to the *Projekt Mannheim*.

This was formerly a part of the EC pilot scheme for improving the opportunities for young foreigners after their schooling when they were looking for a job opening. Its establishment on a new financial footing has made it independent.

Foreign and German instructors as well as social workers advise the young people and their families on the German training system, and look into the aid measures available for young people who cannot themselves overcome the difficulties they encounter after schooling in the search for a trainee place.

Frankfurter Rundschau

They are also responsible for further training for instructors who have classes including a high proportion of foreigners.

From this school year onwards all Mannheim secondary modern schools and five vocational schools are involved in providing advice. This means that everyone concerned is fully informed about what is going on.

Project staff were informed about the future careers of 94 per cent of school-leavers at the end of the last academic year. Only 38 per cent of school-leavers in this school year have so far found a trainee place.

The situation is even gloomier for foreign young people; only 15 per cent of young Turks and seven per cent of Turkish girls have been able to find a trainee place. Most of them, mainly foreign girls, are attending secondary schools.

The project for apprenticeship training for young foreigners should now open up more opportunities. Helga Reindel does not accept the objection that bringing together foreign instructor-employers and trainees will widen the gap between Germans and foreigners.

German and foreign trainees come together at vocational school, she said. There is also a plan in the pipeline that foreign and German trainees should exchange trainee places for a few weeks.

There are currently negotiations with Italian businesses, that they should contribute three trainee places.

The number of firms prepared to take part in the project is more limited than was expected it would be. The number of alteration tailoring shops, mainly in the hands of Italians, have held back because of the limited field of their activities and the Turkish snack stalls, that cannot give instruction, because they cannot introduce trainees to any extent into the secrets of German cuisine.

There are possibilities in import-export firms that can, for example, create trainee jobs for girl office assistants.

The foreign staff involved in the project play an important part in an advisory capacity and in the creation of trainee places.

Reduced risk

Their knowledge of their countrymen's mentality and their contacts with families reduce the risks that the training comes to grief because of unbridgable attitudes or political differences.

The first 13 Turkish business people are being trained to be instructor-employers. The project staff and the trainees are excited by the prospects.

Helga Reindel believes that the families, friends and colleagues of the business people concerned will keep a watchful eye on progress made in the project.

She said that ultimately the foreign firms must justify themselves in the eyes of their fellow countrymen.

Brigitte Gisel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 October 1987)

Attempt to reduce the shock for Turkish children who go back

When the first foreign workers came to Germany 20 years and more ago, they had no idea what lay ahead. Now their children, born in Germany, are returning home equally unprepared.

Turkish children are sometimes shocked by the almost military style of schools in Turkey.

It sometimes takes them years to come to terms with the discipline under the almost ubiquitous photograph of Atatürk.

Most received no tuition in Turkish in Germany. Ulrich Kirchhoff, a teacher at the school in Istanbul for returning Turkish children, said: "The change is a cultural shock."

Süddeutsche Zeitung

His school is one of five in Turkey for children returning from West Germany. At the Istanbul gymnasium mathematics and the natural sciences are taught in German.

Sixteen-year-old Hülya, born in Bremen, regarded her first day at the technical gymnasium in Istanbul with scepticism.

She said that her fellow pupils looked like little girls in their blue school uniforms.

The language gives her trouble as well. She said: "Some Turkish words I don't know at all."

Another problem has been brought up by Walter Conrad of the Baden-Württemberg state institute for training and education. Many returnees know German better than their Turkish German-language teachers. Conrad said that it was not unusual for teachers to react "in an exaggerated manner" to this.

The West German-Turkish cultural agreement, signed recently, provides for 80 German teachers to go to Turkey. They have been prepared to some extent for their new tasks.

Slightly delayed a course, supported by the state of Baden-Württemberg, has begun in management and control engineering at the Haydarpasa gymnasium.

Turkish children are hesitant about joining this first German project that offers returnees in Turkey instruction.

Many projects have start-up difficulties. Firstly there is the lack of a concept for school children returning to Turkey, according to teachers on loan from the Federal Republic.

The course to help returnees adapt to Turkish schooling, organised by the Turkish government, was poorly attended because the returnees wanted to spend their summer holidays in Germany.

The president of the education office in Bursa has suggested that this course should begin in West Germany.

Turkish red-tape and anxieties hinder cooperation as well. Ilhan Dogan has rejected a teacher exchange programme. He is the director of the boys gymnasium in Bursa that has about 150 boys who have returned from West Germany.

He fears that liberal German teachers in jeans and running shoes would create unrest in his school.

School-books sent from the Federal Republic to Turkey cannot be used because they have not got past the censor in Ankara.

Representatives of the Turkish education authority did their utmost to show their system in the best light to members of the state parliament in Stuttgart recently.

Although school-girls after returning to Turkey have the greatest difficulty adapting, generally speaking, these officials quoted with some haste representative school-girls at the special school for returnees as being "very happy."

Sixteen-year-old Ilknur, born at Esslingen near Stuttgart and brought up there, said that she had no problems with the school uniform.

She commented: "At least I don't have to ask myself every day what I should wear."

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 1 October 1987)